UN convention on climate change

372. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI RAJU PARMAR:
SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
SHRIV.V.RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Convention on climate changes was held in India recently for adoption of mechanisms to combat climate changes;

(b) if so, what are the complete details of the deliberations of the Convention;

(c) what are the suggestions made by the Indian Government in the above Convention; and

(d) whether Government propose to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T .R. BAALU) (a) to (d) The Eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was held recently in New Delhi from 23rd October to 1st November 2002. The Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development issued at the end of the Conference establishes the link between climate change and sustainable development and brings into focus the issue of adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. The Conference advanced operationalisation of Special Climate Change Fund and Least Developed Countries Fund for providing financial resources to developing countries. The Conference also concluded three years of negotiations relating to reporting and review under the Kyoto Protocol and rules of procedure of Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism as well as simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale Clean Development Mechanism projects. It also adopted the New Delhi Work programme relating to education, training and public awareness about issues relating to climate change.

A group of developed countries wanted to initiate a process for beginning a dialogue on broader participation of countries in greenhouse

gas mitigation commitments for period beyond 2012. This was resisted successfully by the developing countries, including India, on the grounds that the per capita greenhouse gas emissions of the developing countries, in general, were low in comparison to the developed countries, and that the overriding priority for the developing countries was poverty eradication for which economic growth was essential. A framework of legislative and policy measures are in place in India that would help in minimizing the causes of climate change. Several measures have already been implemented by the Government of India to promote efficient utilization of fossil fuels, use of renewable energy technologies, abatement of pollution and conservation of forests.

Johannesburg Earth Summit

373. SHRI R. P. GOENKA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the major issues considered by the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (the Earth Summit) held in Johannesburg recently;

(b) the assessment of the progress made on various issues since the last Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, with highlights of the contentious issues involved and the Indian view point thereon; and

(c) the final resolutions adopted by the Summit and the follow up action required to be taken by India?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) (a) World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) acted as a 10-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) process and identified major accomplishments and obstacles in implementing Agenda 21. The major issues considered by the WSSD, *inter-alia,* include poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development, sustainable development in a globalizing world, health and sustainable development, sustainable development of small island developing countries, means of implementation and institutional framework for sustainable development.